The works of Brett Nortje part 33 [21st of February 2014]

Proliferation of rna, rhybosomes, rna and the rest that go into generating cells.

To make the cells process faster, there should be more fuel and more agitation. to agitate all those things, you need to add sugar, heat through exercise - which builds muscles too! - and also injecting or ingesting 'dull diseases,' such as could be made in a lab. i think you wil understand what i mean when i say a cold or the flu is a dull disease, as it stimulates cells growth evident in your snot. this means, the disease will stimulate cells growth, but, needs to be kept inside the body except of 'excreting' it.

So, what if we wanted to go without growth hormones and grow bigger? if we were to observe that bone marrow would, if stimulated in the correct way, become longer, as well as grow more skin and muscle and other cells - not with the marrow - then there would be a bigger and healthier human being.

Now, to get bone marrow to make the bones grow, we need to agitate it in such a way. i suppose all things we wish to be prolific must be agitated by something to make them grow or reproduce faster. if the bone marrow was injected with glucose, it would store - the bone marrow - the glucose and then use it up quickly - as bones cannot get fat, but rather longer and thicker - the glucose would be used up quickly, i hope, and then the person will be bigger.

So, our good friend glucose is with us once more. if the glucose was to be injected into the body where you wish to see cell growth, as it is biomass in earnest, then it will be used up if you have a high metabolism, yes? so, how do we stimulate the metabolism?

> Quote by: **http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Metabolism**
> *Metabolism (from Greek: μεταβολή metabolē, "change" or Greek: μεταβολισμός metabolismos, "outthrow") is the set of life-sustaining chemical transformations within the cells of living organisms. These enzyme-catalyzed reactions allow organisms to grow and reproduce, maintain their structures, and respond to their environments. The word metabolism can also refer to all chemical reactions that occur in living organisms, including digestion and the transport of substances into and between different cells, in which case the set of reactions within the cells is called intermediary metabolism or intermediate metabolism.*
>
> *Metabolism is usually divided into two categories. Catabolism, that breaks down organic matter and harvests energy by way of cellular respiration, and anabolism that uses energy to construct components of cells such as proteins and nucleic acids.*

Then, we need to speed up metabolism by breathing exercises - yoga. if we were to do that, the cells will get the oxygen and speed up their consumption. also, sugar is used to construct components of cells. cells like protein and acids, of course. if we were to speed this up too, we would need to do more...

> Quote by: **http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anabolism**
> *Anabolism (from Greek: ἀνά "upward" and βάλλειν "to throw") is the set of metabolic pathways that construct molecules from smaller units.[1] These reactions require energy. One way of categorizing metabolic processes, whether at the cellular, organ or organism level is as "anabolic" or as "catabolic", which is the opposite. Anabolism is powered by catabolism, where large molecules are broken down into smaller parts and then used up in respiration. Many anabolic processes are powered by the hydrolysis of adenosine triphosphate (ATP).[2]*
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> *Anabolic processes tend toward "building up" organs and tissues. These processes produce*

growth and differentiation of cells and increase in body size, a process that involves synthesis of complex molecules. Examples of anabolic processes include the growth and mineralization of bone and increases in muscle mass. Endocrinologists have traditionally classified hormones as anabolic or catabolic, depending on which part of metabolism they stimulate. The classic anabolic hormones are the anabolic steroids, which stimulate protein synthesis and muscle growth, and insulin. The balance between anabolism and catabolism is also regulated by circadian rhythms, with processes such as glucose metabolism fluctuating to match an animal's normal periods of activity throughout the day.[3]

So, hormones speed up cell division, you could say. an intricate plan would see growth hormones being used, but now we know we can use any hormones. i suggest viagra, as that is a hormone stimulant, or, for the ladies, spanish fly? this will boost cell division, from the bottom up.

To make sure you have enough biomass to use up in this ordeal, i suggest eating a lot.

Dipoles.

In physics, there are several kinds of dipole:

An electric dipole is a separation of positive and negative charges. The simplest example of this is a pair of electric charges of equal magnitude but opposite sign, separated by some (usually small) distance. A permanent electric dipole is called an electret.

A magnetic dipole is a closed circulation of electric current. A simple example of this is a single loop of wire with some constant current through it.[1][2]

A current dipole is a current from a sink of current to a source of current within a (usually conducting) medium. Current dipoles are often used to model neuronal sources of electromagnetic fields that can be measured using MEG or EEG technologies.

A flow dipole is a separation of a sink and a source. In a highly viscous medium, a two-beater kitchen mixer causes a dipole flow field.

An acoustic dipole is the oscillating version of it. A simple example is a dipole speaker.

Any scalar or other field may have a dipole moment.

Dipoles can be characterized by their dipole moment, a vector quantity. For the simple electric dipole given above, the electric dipole moment points from the negative charge towards the positive charge, and has a magnitude equal to the strength of each charge times the separation between the charges. (To be precise: for the definition of the dipole moment, one should always consider the "dipole limit", where e.g. the distance of the generating charges should converge to 0, while simultaneously the charge strength should diverge to infinity in such a way that the product remains a positive constant.)

For the current loop, the magnetic dipole moment points through the loop (according to the right hand grip rule), with a magnitude equal to the current in the loop times the area of the loop.

In addition to current loops, the electron, among other fundamental particles, has a magnetic dipole moment. This is because it generates a magnetic field that is identical to that generated by a very small current loop. However, to the best of our[who?] knowledge, the electron's magnetic moment is not due to a current loop, but is instead an intrinsic property of the electron.[3] It is also possible that the electron has an electric dipole moment, although this has not yet been observed (see electron electric dipole moment for more information).

To get the generating charges to converge at 0 you need to use a earthing effect. if you were to add earth to the charge, or, make it so that the earth will cancel out unwanted charges, well, you could easily insulate with rubber, and, add relevant rubber to the resistor, i think it is the resistor i am talking about? if the convergence is equal to that of the usage, it is ideal. to get it ideal you need to use water to soak off the remaining current, i would say, into the earth.

To cancel out the electron dipole left overs, we need to magnetize the current with opposing poles of the current. if we were to observe the electron has a anti electron, we need to find the other pole regarding the synthesis of the two currents, then they will go where they need to be perfectly, or, better than now!

Quadratic equations.

> Quote by: **http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quadratic_equation**
> *In elementary algebra, a quadratic equation (from the Latin quadratus for "square") is any equation having the form*
>
> *ax^2+bx+c=0*
>
> *where x represents an unknown, and a, b, and c are constants with a not equal to 0. If a = 0, then the equation is linear, not quadratic. The constants a, b, and c are called, respectively, the quadratic coefficient, the linear coefficient and the constant or free term.*
>
> *Because the quadratic equation involves only one unknown, it is called "univariate". The quadratic equation only contains powers of x that are non-negative integers, and therefore it is a polynomial equation, and in particular it is a second degree polynomial equation since the greatest power is two.*
>
> *Quadratic equations can be solved by a process known in American English as factoring and in other varieties of English as factorising, by completing the square, by using the quadratic formula, or by graphing. Solutions to problems equivalent to the quadratic equation were known as early as 2000 BC.*

$$\left(x+\frac{b}{2a}\right)^2=\frac{b^2-4ac}{4a^2}.$$

This is a quadratic equation, much simpler than what we previously dealt with, but here at last. because division comes before multiplication, subtraction and addition, due to bodmas [brackets, of, division, multiplication, addition, subtraction - in the order!] we could simply do the all the divisions first. the only trick is to do the brackets once you are going from left to right in the equation.

So, you should subtract the 'powers' from the 'divisible parts' so as to cancel out things you should be dividing. this will lead to, in this case, [on the right of the equals sign,] the [4ac / 4a^2] becoming [1ac] and [b^2] being divided by [1ac]. of course, if you know any of them, then you would be able to work it out, and usually you do know something therein. the people testing you use symbols to make sure you understand the whole process and are not just adding and subtracting.

But that was the right. if you have any more information, but for this you could say c = x. any unpaired values will equal each other, unless they are different, and, in real life, you will always have one of the values, yes?